

Hughes's Work in Albany Stamped Him as Builder

Acclaimed by Members of Both Parties as One of the Best Governors Any State Ever Had.

When Charles Evans Hughes retired from the Governorship of the State of New York on October 6, 1910, to assume his duties as a justice of the United States Supreme Court, to which President Taft had appointed him, he had completed virtually four years of service as the state's Chief Executive. He had made many violent enemies who had proved to be of great value to him politically and a host of loyal and enthusiastic supporters, and he found himself acclaimed by the best element in both parties as one of the best Governors this or any other state in the Union had ever had.

Governor Hughes left behind him a group of laws of great importance which stamped him as a builder—more than that he left a higher standard of conduct in office, one by which all candidates for high executive place have since been measured and will be measured for years to come.

"The Man with the Goods."

And the people of the country at large knew it. Out in a little town in Minnesota, when Governor Hughes was campaigning for the election of Mr. Taft, one of his party asked a railroad brakeman what he thought of him.

"Well," said the man, "we people out here have been watching this man Hughes. We've seen him to be a man honest; he's been on the level; he's played no favorites; he's seen that big things needed to be done for the people of your state, and he's made good in doing them. We can tell the difference between a four-flusher and a man with the goods very quickly. Hughes is the man with the goods."

"A Constructive Investigator"

Thoroughly to understand the things which Governor Hughes did for the state in his four years of office it is necessary to comprehend the manner in which he was swept into public office. His public life began when he was taken, a man unknown save to a small circle of lawyers, to be counsel to the legislative committee which investigated the lighting situation in this city. From that investigation finally came New York's 80-cent gas law. That service was followed speedily by his retention as counsel to the legislative committee which investigated insurance conditions and uncovered monumental scandals.

A state election came after the insurance reform measures drafted by Hughes the investigator had become law. The issues were the issues made by that investigation. The elimination of big business from politics was the chief one; the others didn't count much.

State Regulation of Corporations.

In a striking recommendation in his first message to the Legislature he urged the creation of a state agency for supervising and regulating public service corporations—the railroad and street railway companies, the gas and electric lighting companies. The state on the face of the records already had two such bodies—the State Railroad Commission and the so-called Lighting Commission. Both were the refuge of offhending politicians; neither under the laws had adequate powers to enforce suggestions or recommendations.

The Governor wanted no such mockery of state regulation. As the legislative session went on and the fight of the corporate interests through their puppets in the Legislature and political circles against his reform was hotter he outlined his proposition in detail in public speeches. Meantime, the Governor and a little group of friends, his secretary, Robert H. Fuller, and his counsel, Senator Alfred R. Peck, were framing the bill. As passed it represented largely the Governor's personal work. It became the first law in the country dealing rigidly with public service corporations.

A Model for Other States.

That law, passed despite corporate influence and the efforts of political bosses, immediately became the model for measures in other states. Almost a precise duplicate of it was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, California and other states the Hughes law served as a model for proposed laws.

Telephone and telegraph companies were omitted from the jurisdiction of the public service commissions in the original bill on the theory that in encouraging the opposition of the transit and lighting corporations the measure had enough to fight. In 1908 the Governor recommended the extension of the scope of the law to include those interests. Another fierce battle between "big business" and the people's interests as represented by the Governor ensued. The Governor, defeated that year, returned to the fray the next year. Defeated then, a fashion which brought forth no little scandal, he resubmitted the matter to the Legislature of 1910. By that time the telephone companies had completed a reorganization, with readjustment of securities issues and a tremendous increase of capitalization—scores of millions of dollars. They had time to arrange their affairs. Anyhow, the opposition to the bill this time wasn't serious enough to defeat it.

Fighting Racetrack Gamblers.

Governor Hughes's fight to wipe out professional gambling at the racetracks was another battle against "special privilege." It involved

at the tracks. That provision seems to be doing the business.

Work for Conservation.

One of the most important features of the Governor's administration was his insistence on the conservation of the state's resources.

One thing the Governor did in that direction created a precedent that can never be set aside. For years it has been the habit of the Legislature to grant charters to water power companies with no provision for compensation to the state. Therefore, when the incorporators of the Long Sault Company, in which Assemblyman Merritt and the late Senator O'Neill were interested, came along seeking a charter their bill made no provision for payment to the state for the water power.

When the bill went down to the Governor he promptly told Mr. Merritt and Senator O'Neill that he wouldn't sign it that way. He entered into a series of conferences with them and engineers. At these conferences a scale of payment for the power expected to be developed was worked out—a progressive scale, making fair compensation to the state. That was incorporated in the bill, which was reintroduced. It was passed and signed in that form, and became the first measure on the statute books of New York State recognizing the right of the state to expect payment for the grant of permission to develop a water power.

Banking and Insurance Reforms.

The banking and insurance reform laws passed felt the Governor's strong creative influence. He and his superintendents worked out a banking code and an insurance code which are regarded as models in their fields. Another important law attributable directly and wholly to the Governor is that one permitting the Executive to investigate state departments, not including those having elective heads, either personally or through commissioners of his appointing. It was under that law that the forestry investigation with its important disclosures was made.

Under Governor Hughes the entire state administration was put on a high plane. He made it a point to put into office men of the highest standing, unimpeachable ability and integrity.

Numerous state hospitals and schools and charitable institutions depend largely for their administration on boards of managers. These managers are appointed or named by the Governor and the nominations confirmed by the Senate very largely as a matter of course. In other years these nominations had been suggested by the local legislators or politicians. There was no money at stake in most cases, but there was more or less honor or prestige in serving on the board of the local institution. So, roughly speaking, these nominations came to be part of the political system.

Reform in Records.

When the Governor took office an investigation of this part of his executive duties showed that the boards hadn't been keeping the proper minutes, records of attendance and the like. He sent out word in rather emphatic fashion that there must be speedy readjustment in that respect. Proper records must be kept and returns of the meetings made to the executive chamber. There the returns are checked off, and if a member of the board of some institution happened to be absent more frequently than the law allowed from the required meetings his resignation was demanded. This happened many times. Meantime, as terms expired, the Governor appointed men and women with a deep interest in this kind of work, who could be depended on to attend to it. The state institutions began to show marked improvement in condition as the new boards took hold of the work. Repairs were made to buildings which had needed attention sadly, economies were put into practice, and a general tightening up resulted.

Another incident which marked the legislative session of 1909 will show the kind of work which the Governor personally gave to the state. The Statutory Consolidation Commission had finished its work of recodifying the laws of the state and the consolidated statutes were adopted by the Legislature. Ordinary governors might have accepted the work of the eminent lawyers on the commission and the Legislature without hesitation. The Governor and his counsel,

Dean Alden, checked it up. Incidentally, they saved the 80-cent gas law for New York City, for in the framing of one of the consolidated statutes that measure would have been "repealed by implication."

The Direct Nominations Law.

No review of the Governor's record would be complete without reference to the two years' fight for a direct nominations law. In working out the committee designation system of direct nominations embodied in the Human-Grakins bill the Governor showed, in the judgment of many of his friends, to the fullest extent his constructive powers. That device, they maintain, would have made real government possible and would have corrected most of the evils discovered in the direct nominations laws of other states.

The direct nominations system was urged by the Governor and a big and vital feature of his crusade against the holders of special privileges. He wanted to "hobble the party boss" rather than the party voters. He wanted to divorce politics from business, to make it possible for the plain people to control nominations instead of having them hawked around to the business interests which would use them to their own advantage.

But the combination of interests against him was too strong. Partly rancor, political antagonism, the apprehensions of bosses and big business contributed to bring about his defeat two years in succession. The mere fact that his position on the issue was in general that of the President, ex-President Roosevelt, Senator Root and a majority of the Republican legislators in each house didn't affect his Republican antagonists, who were accusing him of disunity. He was accused by making it a shock combination with Tammany Hall Democrats these Republicans beat the Governor's bill.

Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Hughes's career as Governor was interrupted and ended by his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was an open secret that President Taft would have liked to make him Chief Justice, but as that was impracticable an Associate Justiceship was bestowed upon him. President by letter offered to Mr. Hughes the appointment, to succeed Justice David E. Brewer. Two days later Mr. Hughes replied, accepting the offer. The President had told Mr. Hughes that the Supreme Court was about to adjourn, and that if he became a Justice he would not have to begin his judicial duties until the second Monday in October, so that he might continue to serve as Governor until that time. That assurance was the potent factor which caused Mr. Hughes to accept the nomination. Without it he might and probably would have declined it, for there were transcendent duties yet to be fulfilled as Governor of New York which he was unwilling to abandon.

He was appointed to the bench on May 2, resigned the Governorship on October 6, and on October 10 he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Less than a year later, on November 7, he made his first decision. It was in a Missouri national bank case, involving the right of a national bank to acquire title to realty; the purpose of the decision being to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court on action by the United States. The decision attracted attention by its brevity and directness. Since then Justice Hughes has conspicuously participated in the determination of many important cases; his judicial decisions having, however, no relation to the issues of party politics and standing quite apart from his political career. It may be noted, however, that he welcomed the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis as a Justice and favored his confirmation by the Senate.

Parentage and Education.

Charles Evans Hughes was born at Glens Falls, New York, on April 11, 1862. His father was the Rev. Dr. Daniel Charles Hughes, a native of Wales, and for many years one of the foremost Baptist preachers in this country, serving as pastor of important churches at Glens Falls, in New York, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y. His mother's maiden name was Mary Catherine Connelly, and she was of Irish stock. His early education was acquired at home, but on the removal of his parents to Newark, he became a pupil in the public schools of that city, and was there prepared for college. At the age of fourteen years he entered Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and there spent two years. Then he removed to Brown University, where he was graduated A. B. with high honors in 1881.

After leaving Brown Mr. Hughes became a teacher at Delhi, N. Y., and between the hours when he was

teaching Greek and mathematics studied law at an office there. After a year at Delhi Mr. Hughes decided that the only proper place to study law was at a law school, and he entered the Columbia Law School in 1882, at the age of twenty. Two years later he was graduated, taking a fellowship in his senior year, which entitled him to conduct a quiz for three years at a salary of \$500 a year. This was of great assistance to the embryo lawyer, just at the threshold of his career, and he also conducted a private quiz on his own account at the same time while he was getting started in a law office.

Early Law Practice.

Mr. Hughes first had a desk in the law office of General Stewart L. Woodford, who was then United States Attorney, and a short time later entered the law office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, of New York City.

While a clerk with this firm Mr. Hughes got his first case, and after twelve months of hard work won a decision, but no great financial reward. It was shortly after this, in 1887, that Mr. Hughes became a member of the firm, which was then known as Carter, Hughes & Cravath.

Mr. Hughes had always had a strong inclination toward teaching, and in 1894 he became a member of the law faculty of Cornell University, remaining there for two years. He then returned to the law firm, and in 1904 became the active head (Mr. Carter having died) of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman.

Presidential Candidate.

Mr. Hughes was nominated by the Republican city convention for the office of Mayor of New York in 1905, but declined the offer. In 1908 he had the support of this state and of many Republicans elsewhere for the Presidential nomination, but his loyalty to Mr. Taft and his desire for party unity and success constrained him to refrain from any encouragement of the movement. He felt, moreover, that his great work as Governor of New York was not yet complete and that the fulfillment of the programme which he had prepared

for himself was comparable in importance to the duties of the President. Upon the nomination of Mr. Taft he entered the campaign with characteristic earnestness and energy, and by his personal efforts contributed much to the successful result at the polls.

After taking his place upon the Supreme Bench Justice Hughes divorced himself absolutely from party politics and consistently declined to sanction the use of his name as a candidate for office or to make any public utterances upon political subjects. His silence upon even the most important public issues during the campaign which has now culminated in his nomination for the Presidency is too fresh in the public mind to need recalling.

Mr. Hughes was married on December 8, 1888, to Miss Antoinette Carter, the daughter of his partner, Walter S. Carter, and a woman of much charm and grace, who has borne him a son and two daughters.

Family and Social Relations.

He is a Fellow of Brown University, a trustee of the University of Chicago and a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the University, Union League, Lawyers', Brown, Delta Upsilon and Nassau Country clubs, of this city. His home in Washington is at 2100 Sixteenth Street.

Episcopalian Becomes Priest.

The Rev. Charles D. Meyer, a former Episcopal clergyman, was one of the six deacons from Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood yesterday. Bishop John J. O'Connor officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Chancellor John J. Duffy, Monsignor Isaac F. Whelan and Monsignor James F. Mooney.

Women Riverside Protectors.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Drive will meet Tuesday evening in the home of Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street.

FORDHAM TO HOLD DIAMOND JUBILEE

75th Anniversary Services Will Take Place in Big Symbolic Forum.

Fordham University will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on Wednesday in a symbolic forum, erected at a cost of \$75,000, and seating ten thousand persons. The commencement exercises of the classes of '16 will also be held then.

The symbolic forum, designed by Lester Morgan, is the gift of the alumni association, the campaign fund of which was headed by Cardinal Farley, a Fordham alumnus. The forum is 200 feet wide and 500 feet long. Seventy-five columns, emblematic of the age of the university, have been reared on the sides of the forum, thirty-seven on one side and thirty-eight on the other. The right side is reserved for students and the left for the alumni. After receiving their degrees, the graduates of the classes of '16 will take out of its place the gold column representing the seventy-fifth year and carry it from the student side to the alumni side, and hold it there while special ceremonies are performed.

Large Attendance Expected.

Leading up to the forum from the campus are five steps, each rise standing for one of the five senses. On each side of the portico, or centre, of the forum are two columns, signifying the four seasons and the points of the compass. Arranged in a semi-circle at the back of the portico are thirteen columns, significant of the Last Supper. Alumni believe this effort to bring the successful growth for three-quarters of a century before the public will do much to increase attendance. There are now more than 1,800 students attending the three divisions of the university. Fordham is not sectarian.

To Open New Athletic Field.

With the opening of the new athletic field, which will cover twenty-five acres, the student body and alumni believe Fordham will have opportunity for college sports unequalled by any other university or college. President Mulry has also begun plans for a stadium larger than any now in existence, and hopes to have this stadium ready for use at the opening of the commencement exercises next year. It will cost about \$500,000 and the structure will seat 35,000 persons.

Among the alumni in charge of the diamond jubilee are Morgan J. O'Brien, Arthur J. McAleney, Henry Heide, Jr., General James R. O'Brien, Charles W. Street, Joseph B. Chacko and Dr. Cornelius F. Orben.

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An Opportune Sale of Summer Rugs and Mattings

For Cottages, Bungalows, Porches, etc., Monday, at Very Materially Reduced Prices.

Imported Grass Rugs	Homespun Rugs	Holland Porch Rugs
9x12 ft., in very attractive designs; regularly sold for \$7.75, at \$5.85	Monotones with dainty borders, 6x9 ft., formerly up to \$7.75, \$4.85 9x12 ft., " " 14.50, \$8.75	in plain green, unusually durable, 6 ft. wide by 9 ft. long, \$7.50 9 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, 14.75

Plain White Japanese Matting, Regularly \$14.50 per roll of 40 yards, at \$11.50 per roll

A NUMBER OF CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS REPRICED FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.

Unusual Silk Values

Monday, on the Second Floor, will comprise an excellent selection of this season's stock of

Novelty Taffeta Silks

in plaids, checks and stripes; formerly up to \$3.75, at \$1.65

Crepes de Chine	Chiffon Taffetas
40 ins. wide; in colors, black and white; formerly \$1.50, at \$1.15	colors and black; 36 inches wide; formerly \$1.75, at \$1.25

Summer Dress Fabrics

A Most Important Offering, Main Floor:

Novelty Voiles and Crepes

Popular materials for warm weather wear, in plain, printed and embroidered effects, at 15c and 25c

Women's Semi-made Skirts

in the latest models, of piques, gabardines and corduroys, at \$2.50 and 3.25

An Unusual Offering of Women's Smart Silk Suits

Taken from regular stock, at clearance prices

Included are models for present or mid-Summer wear, in plain, sport or dressy effects, made of Taffetas, Gros de Londres, Failles, Pongees and Silk Jerseys; heretofore from \$34.50 to \$9.50, at \$19.75, 24.50 and 37.50

Exceptional Values in Fashionable Summer Dresses and Coats

Women's Dresses	Semi-Dress Coats	Motor and Travel Coats
In new and exclusive models of crepe de Chine and taffetas, at \$16.50	of satin, taffetas, whipcords and gabardines, smartly lined throughout, at \$24.50	of silk jerseys, tweeds, mixtures and double faced blanket materials, at \$15.75

A most noteworthy sale of Women's Summer Cotton Dresses and Separate Skirts in preparation for Wednesday, June 14th, will provide exceptional price advantages.

A Most Important June Clearance of Furniture

to make room for the purchases consummated for our August sales. Many of the Bedroom Pieces, featured for To-morrow, are priced at cost.

White Enamel Chamber Suite, consisting of bedstead, bureau, chiffonier and toilet table, at \$80.50	Brass Bedsteads, square tubings; 2in. posts; formerly \$35 to \$75, at \$28.50 to 45.00
Antique Ivory Chamber Suite, 7 pieces; formerly priced at \$329.00, at \$260.00	Brass Bedsteads, Colonial design; formerly from \$24.00 to 45.00, at \$17.50 to 35.00
Circassian Walnut Suite, consisting of twin beds, bureau, chiffonier and table; formerly \$224	Brass Bedsteads, continuous posts; formerly \$18.50 to 37.50, at \$14.00 to 45.00
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; Adam design; formerly \$170.00, at \$268.00	Black Enamel Iron Bedsteads, decorated; formerly \$14 to \$31, at \$10.00 to 20.00
Antique Ivory Wooden Bedsteads, formerly \$35.50 to 70.00, at \$18.50 to \$35	Iron Bedsteads, size 3 feet; formerly \$10.50 and 11.50, at \$7.00 & \$9.50
Woven Wire Springs, at \$3.75	Cotton Felt Mattresses at \$9.75
	Hair Mattresses, at 22.00

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS WILL BE OPERATIVE DURING THE SUMMER:

From June 15th to July 3rd: Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 12 noon.

From July 5th to August 31st: Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed all day Saturdays

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